DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. V.] Saturdag den 23sten Augustus, 1817. [No. 34.

DE Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen, die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten: Dat wÿ goedgevonden en besloten hebben:

1. De belasting van het Famillie geld in vÿf classen te verdeelen, zoo als dezelve verdeeld wordt bÿ deze op de volgende wÿze:

ALS:

1ste Classe - - - - - -	Pz. 12.
2de ditto - - - - - - - -	8.
3de ditto - - - - - - - -	4.
4de ditto - - - - - - - -	2.
5de ditto - - - - - - - -	1.

2. Dat de ingezetenen bÿ eene hernieuwde Classificatie over dit lopend jaar 1817 ieder naar zÿn vermogen in een der voormelde classen zal worden aangeslagen.

3. Dat er eene commissie zal zÿn om te aanhoren alle de genen, die eenige bezwaren daar omtrent, en ten opzigte der belasting van het hoofdgeld mogten hebben in te brengen, zullende de commissie hare zettingen bepalen en daarvan de nodige advertentien doen.

4. Dat de voorzeide commissie de magt zal hebben om de ingebragte bezwaren te beoordeelen, en doorover naar bevinding te decideren.

Aldus gearresteerd in de Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernemeuts Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 5den Augustus 1817, het vierde jaar zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Vice Admiral Gouverneur Generaal en Raden vornoemd.

(was getekend) A. KIKKERT.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(was getekend) W. PRINCE.
Secretaris.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in Willemstad op Pietermaaÿ en aan de Overzÿde dezer Haven den 6den daar opvolgende.

(was getekend) W. PRINCE,
Secretaris.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 22sten Augustus, 1817.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 13, en
De Ronde Broden 14 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

TE KOOP.

EEN Huis van twee verdieping, staande aan de Overzyde dezer haven, No. 277 ten zuiden van de Wed. Bonaar. De betrankeerde gronden tot aan het binne water, daarin 2 Vyvyrs 3 Pakhuizen, waar van een met een houte vloer, daar onder een kelder, boven de Pakhuizen een zolder van 92 voet lang, 15 voet breed, 2 Regenbakken met kopere kraam, een ditto zonder kraam, een loots in de 60 voet lang, van achteren een Hoffi, daarin een hoenders en duivenshock. De gegadingden gelieven zich te addresseeren by.

A. J. LEHMANN.

Curaçao den 19den Augustus 1817.

CORNELIA MEYENBORGH, wonende alhier, huisvrouwe van den thans uitlandigen Andries Pieter Borgstrom, voor zo veel des noods ten dezen geadsisteerd met haren Curator adlites Claude Francois, Römer, postuleerende procureur voor de Hove van Civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes eilands, doet op bekomene speciale permissie en authorisatie van den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes eilands, door mÿ Deurwaarder en Gerechts Bode.

Openlÿk en by edicte dagvaarden voornoemde Andries Pieter Borgstrom, thans uitlandig.—Tegens Donderdag ter eerste Ordinaire Sessie van de Edele Achtbare Heeren Raden Commissarissen uit de Hove van Civile en Criminele Justitie, die wezen zal na den eersten November 1817, des morgens ten tien uuren, voor welgemelde Edele Achtbare Heeren Raden Commissarissen.

Om het twede default te zien verlenen of wel het eerste verleenne defaut te purgeren, de kosten daarop pevallen te refunderen, en voorts als nog aan te horen zodanigen eÿsch en conclusie als ten dienenden rechtdage, uit naam en van wegens de eÿsscheresse, zo als dezelve ten dezen is agerende, tegen den gedaagde zal worden gedaan en genomen, ten fine den band des huwelÿks tusschen de eÿsscherese en den gedaagde gesubsisteerd hebbende, bÿ vonnisse van welgemelde Edele Achtbare Raad, uit hoofde van des gedaagdens meer dan vÿf jarige uitlandigheid, zal worden verklaard te zÿn gedissolveerd, daarop te antwoorden en verder voort te procederen als naar stÿle,—met de kosten ofte, &c.

TH. D. KOCK,
Dr. & G. Bode.

Curaçao den 7den Augustus 1817.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

MR. J. J. ELSEVIER President van den Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes eilands deszelfs woonplaats buiten de Willem-stad op Pieter-Maay gevestigd hebbende, zal voortaan, aanvang nemende met den eersten Donderdag in September aanstaande, zynde den 4den dier Maand alle de eerste Donderdagen der Maand des voordemiddags ten 9 uuren in het Fort Amsterdam in de Raadkamer van gemelden hove, tot geryf der belanghebbende gehoor verleenen, terwyl des niet te min dezelve dagelyks ten zynen voorzegde woonhuis No. 89 voor een ieder te spreeken is.

Curaçao den 8sten Augustus 1817.

WEGGELOPEN, een Mulat genaamd THOMAS inboorling van Aruba, en veelzins gelykende naar een indiaan met lang en regt haar; hy is iets meer dan zes voeten hoog, en schraal van gestalte, zacht van uitspraak, en ongeveer 28 of 30 jaren oud. Eene beloning van Tien Patienjes zal gegeven worden aan hem of hun die den gemelde mulat, binnen den omtrek van dit eiland mogt opvatten en bezorgen; en eene beloning van Dertig Patienjes ingeval hy te Aruba of aan Bonaire mogt worden in verzekering gebracht. Een ieder wordt by dezen gewaarschouwd den meergemelde mulat als een slaaf toebehorende aan den ondergetekende, niet optehouden of te employeeren, veel minder hem te verschuilen, op penaliteit volgens lands wetten en als naar rechten. JOHN VAN DER MEULEN.

Secretary van den Raad van Policie op Curaçao den 21sten Augustus 1817.

DE Commissie uit den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Policie dezes Eilands tot het aanhoren der bezwaren welke de belasting schuldigen van het Hoofd en Familie Ge d mogten hebben in te brengen, zal op aanstaande Dingsdag den 26sten dezer van des morgens te tien uuren tot des middags te twaalf uuren zitting houden in de Raad Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam.

De Secretaris van den Raad voornoemd.

W. PRINCE.

Curaçao den 21sten Augustus 1817.

DE ondergeteekende beveelt zich in de gunst van alle ordentelyke inwooners dezer kolonie zoo wel voor het publiek en byzonder onderwys, als in zyne betrekking als Translateur—ook voor het onderwys in het Boekhouden, en de oude talen.

G. G. VAN PADDENBURGH.

Uit de Boston Dagelyksche Verwittiger van den 1sten Julÿ 1817.

De volgende tyding is met de Agenoria welke Bahia (Brazilien) op den 8sten Mei verlaten heeft, ontvangen geworden. De Junios van Philadelphia verliet Bahia vyf dagen daarna en brengd een berigt dat Monte Video van de Portugeesen door de Buenos Ayreanen genomen is, en dat een gedeelte der Bahiasche troepen zich met de vrye staatsgezinden van Pernambuco verenigd hadden.

Vertaald uit de Gouden Eeuw van Brazilien gedrukt te Bahia (St. Salvadoor.)

Bahia, April 29.—Een vaartuig dat deeze haven van Rio Janeiro aangedaan heeft, brengd de tyding dat een smaldeel van zyn allergetrouwe majesteits schepen daar uit gezeild is, met een aanmerkelyke magt om de havens van Pernambuco te blokkeeren. De bevelhebber heeft aangekondigd de volgende.

PROCLAMATIE.

Rodrigo Jose Ferreira Lobo, opperhoofd van de koninglyke armée, bevelhebber van het Noordsche smaldeel, aan de inwoners van de provintie van Pernambuco.

Niets konde meer verwondering zoo wel als smart in het gemoed van de koning onze heer verwekken, dan dat het landschap Brazilien, alwaar zoo veele dappere en eerbare mannen hunzelven vermaard gemaakt hebben, door hunne onverschrokkenheid in het bieden van tegenstand tegens een magtig vyand, en het herstellen der wetten van de Portugeesche kroon, nu het toneel zoude zyn waarin lieden de naam van Portugeeschen onwaardig in een snood oproer verbonden zyn; durvende, na een wanorde onder het gemeen opgewekt te hebben, de plaats vervullende magt van zyne majesteit te verwerpen, de gouverneur uit te jagen, en een oproerige regering van hunzelven opteregten.

Zyne majesteit is ter gelyker tyd overtuigd dat het grootste gedeelte der inwoners van Pernambuco de eer en getrouwheid welke zy van hunne voorvaderen geerfd hebben, zullen behouden, en dat zy altyd blyken daarvan aan zyne heerlyke majesteit zullen geven, en hy heeft geen twyfel dat de onverwachte en oproerige uitbarsting der muiters binnen kort ondergebragt, en zy, tot deze zelfde gevoelens gebragt zullen worden.

Het is smartelyk voor het meedogend hart van zyne majesteit verpligt te zyn, zyne onderdanen in het bekomen der middelen om de oproerigers ten onder te brengen te dwingen of te kwellen, maar niet in staat zynde dit geheellyk te myden heeft zyne heerlyke majesteit my bevolen, om met de magt onder myn bevel de havens van Pernambuco te blokkeeren.

Daarenboven is het de staatzaak van zyne majesteit alle de werktuigen welke de voor-

zienigheid ter zyner beschikking gesteld heeft, te gebruiken in het op de spoedigste wyze vernietigen der zaden ener burger-oorlog welkers louter aandenken zoo yselyk in het gemoed onzer vorst is, en welke met afschuwlykheid de harten zyner getrouwe onderdanen, die deeze vlek op de nationale getrouwheid, waarvan het Portugeesch koningryk geen voorbeeld heeft, vernomen hebben, gevuld heeft, en die met eene onvoorbeeldige vaderlands-gezindheid hunne personen en eigendommen ter beschikking van zyne majesteit om wat gebruik hy nodig mogt oordelen, er van te maken, geplaatst hebben. Maar zyne majesteit hoopt dat zyne goede onderdanen, de inwoners van Pernambuco van hunne zyde alle pogingen om zulke uitersten te myden, zullen aanwenden.

Aan boord het fregat Thetis.

Rodrigo Jose Fereira Lobo.

Dagelyks komen, van de hoogte van Pernambuco weg bevolene vaartuigen, alhier aan. De prinses Charlotte van Bengalen is alhier aangekomen; zy werd door de bevelhebber van de blokade gebruikt om de manschappen en wapenen, welke door het volk van Seringhaem verzocht zyn geworden en wezentlyk in de haven van Rio Formoso onder bescherming van het korvet Mercurio geland zyn geworden, overtebrengen. Eene daad door welke die lieden een regt op de achting en toejuiching van de geheele wereld verkregen hebben. Het volgende is een brief door de bevelhebber, van de opzigter der voogden van de voornoemde stad, ontvangen; een brief wier ware Portugeesche schryfwyze het bestaan der kleinzonen van de helden van Pernambuco, bevestigen, en uit dien hoofde de spoedige bestraffing der oproerigers, beloven.

Kopy ener brief aan het opperhoofd van het blokkerend smaldeel op de hoogte van Pernambuco.

By deze gelegenheid verzoekt het volk van Seringhaem van uw excellentie alle hulp, krygstoerustingen en behoeftens, als ook een ervaren officier en enige mannen zoo mogelyk, om de kroon van onze vorst te verdedigen, daar wy allen bereid zyn om onze laatste druppel bloed voor hem te storten. De brenger dezes kan zoo het uw excellentie behage, de plaats alwaar de ontlanding moet gedaan worden, aantonen, welke de haven van Rio Formozo is, alwaar al het volk met open armen om hun, en de bevelen van uw excellentie in de naam dier zelfde vorst, te ontvangen, gevonden zullen worden. Wy hebben deze plaats gekozen, welke wy versterken om alle gemeenschappelykheden en briefwisselingen welke plaats met de troepen die tegens Lagaos gemarscheerd hebben, en welkers getal zeer klein is, kunnen vinden, aftesnyden. Wy verwagten van uw excellentie alle hulp welk in uw magt zy ons ter dienste onzer vorst, te geven. God bescherme uw excellentie nog menige jaren.

Manuel de Barros Vandeles.

Rio Formoso April 20, 1817.

Bahia Mei 2.—Van de bevelhebber van het blokkerend smaldeel vernomen wy dat de proklamatien tegens Pernambuco door onze gouverneur afgekondigd een ernstig indruk op de oproerigen gemaakt hebben. Indien de blokade van Bahia niet zoo gezwindelyk gekomen was, zoude de oproerigers een grote menigte wapenen, kruid en levensmiddelen van Recife bekomen hebben.

Door de laatste tydingen van Paraguay, blykt dat majoor Cordillio, bevelhebber der voorstanders, op den 21sten tegens Porto des Pedras marscheerde.

Mei 13.—De Engelsche vaartuigen Island en Lyon zyn in deze haven aangekomen, zynde door Refino Peres Baptista bevelhebber over het blokkerend smaldeel, van buiten Pernambuco weg bevolen geworden, en van hun vernemen wy dat de soldaten van Bahia op de geheele kust van Pernambuco geposteerd zyn.

Mei 6.—Door een schip welke gedurende de voorledene week van Rio Janeiro aangekomen is, vernemen wy dat zy met de grootste gezwindheid werken om landvolk uitterusten ten einde tegens Pernambuco te trekken. Deze zelfde schip berigt dat zy een kaper weinige dagen na haar vertrek gesproken heeft, van een grote magt, zy toonde geene vyandlyke gesteldheid, en gaf geen berigt wegens hare bestemming.—Een overvloed van levensmiddelen is van die haven verzonden geworden naar Lagaos en andere plaatsen, alwaar onze troepen geposteerd zyn, met welke alle getrouwe inwoners verenigd zyn, en ook hun zyn zy genoodzaakt geworden met wapenen en levensmiddelen te voorzien, welk de reden is onze soldaten voor een korte tyd halve rantzoenen van meel slechts bekomen hebben. Dit is terstond overwonnen geworden, door de yverige zorg de regering hieraan genomen heeft. Wy vermoeden dat op het tegenwoordig ogenblik marschalk Mello, die van Penedo gescheiden is, met majoor Gordillio die te Una geposteerd is, verenigd is. Het volk van Rio Formoso hebben alreeds de wapenen tegens de oproerigers opgenomen, die alleen schynen Recife en Olinda, alwaar alreeds partyen tegens hun verdacht worden, te pogen te verdedigen.

Bahia April 30, 1817.—Op Zondag den 4den dezer, kwam binnen deze haven aan, de Portugeesche brik Vigilant en het Engelsch schip Eliza, welken poogden binnen Pernambuco te gaan, maar door de bevelhebber der blokade weg bevolen werden; door hun wordt de tyding dat de Portugeesche vlag langs de gantsche uitgestrektheid der kust dezer landschap, waaide, bevestigd. [Hier volgd een kennisgeving ondertekend door verscheidene militaire officieren van Tamandare, welke een kleine post naby Pernambuco schynt te zyn, gedagtekend April 21, in welke zy hunne diensten aan de bevelhebbende Officier van het blokkerend smaldeel, tegens Pernambuco, geankerd in de haven van Recife, bieden.

Bahia April 25.—Van tydingen welke wy alhier van het Zuiden ontvangen hebben, vernemen wy dat het volk van Monte Video zeer wel met de nieuwe Portugeesche regering te vreden zyn, en de grootste achting voor Artigas en zyne troepen hebben. De onvermoeiende Lecor heeft aan het land de rust hersteld welke onlangs door benden struikrovers ontrust is geworden. [De laatste dato der papieren van Monte Video is den 6den Maart.]

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—AUGUSTUS.

18.	golet Alexandria,	Coolman,	Aruba
	—— De Goede Hoop,	Naar,	Po. Cabello
	bark Carel,	Bailey,	St. Bartholomeus
19.	lanche St. Fernando,	Ocanes,	Coro
	golet Criool,	De Mey,	Aruba
	—— Colebra,	Basora,	Coro
20.	bark Twee Lingen,	Dupuy,	Spaansche kust
	—— Celestina,	Cortico,	Aricola
21.	—— Toevalling,	Vrolyk,	Aruba
	golet Harmonie,	Molina,	Nieuw York
22.	—— Neptune,	Luyando,	St. Domingo

UITGEKLAARD—AUGUSTUS.

18.	golet St. Teresa,	Rura,	Coro
19.	—— Alexandria,	Coolman,	Aruba
	—— Waare Broeders,	Gilbert,	Maracaybo
20.	lanche Criool,	De Mey,	Aruba
	bark Fortuin,	Hansen,	Spaansche kust
21.	golet Maria,	Bartolote,	Puerto Cabello
	—— N. S del Carmen,	Malabe,	ditto
	lanche St. Fernando,	Ocanes,	Sp. kust
	golet Admiraal Kikkert,	Bourne,	Baltimore

Het doet ons leed dat door het laat uur op welke ons de Amerikaansche papieren met de Harmonie ontvangen, overhandigd zyn, wy met geene mogelykheid vertalingen der uit hun getrokkene extracten, in dees nummer kunnen geven; wy zullen, alhoewel, in onze volgende hunne belangryke inhouden (in het Nederduitsch) voor onze lezers leggen.

Zyn majesteits eskader, met uitzondering van een fregat en een korvet is van Gibraltar naar Holland den 10den Juny vertrokken.

De schoener George, schipper Warden, welke uit deze haven in het laatst van Maart naar Aux Cayes en van daar naar Nieuw York op den 25sten April gezeild is, doet het ons leed te melden op den 4den Mei omtrent half twee des morgens in een sterke wind met vier andere vaartuigen op de Koe Banken (Noord Carolina), vergaan te zyn. Wy melden met genoegen dat het volk gered is, doch met uitzondering van een klein gedeelte der zeilen en wanden werd het vaartuig en lading geheellyk verloren. Kapitein Warden is alhier van Nieuw York in de Harmonie, op weg naar Jamaica aangekomen.

Een brik genaamd de Morgiana, van 16 stukken, kapitein Grand Joseph is te Nieuw York uitgerust geworden, ten einde, volgens zegging, zich by het smaldeel van Sir Gregor M'Gregor op Amelia Eiland te vervoegen.

De schoener Cordelia, Sutton, 35 dagen van dit eiland is te Nieuw York den 19den July, via Havanna, 13 dagen van laatsgemelde plaats, aangekomen.

Wy vernemen dat de eerste brievezak van July te St. Thomas ontvangen is geworden, maar hebben geen der tydingen in de nieuwspapieren vervat, vernomen, uitgezondert, dat alle de genen die in Londen in hechtenis uit hoofde van betrekkingen in de laatste oproer, gehad te hebben, genomen waren, vergiffenis verkrege nhebben.

Tydingen hebben London op den 9den Juny bereikt, van de ontdekking ener grote zamenzwering te Lissabon, welke tot oogmerk had het vernietigen der regering, de opdragt der kroon aan de jonge hertog van Cordoval, een naverwant des koníngs, en het moorden van marschalk Beresford en de Britsche officieren in Portugeesche dienst.

Een schip de John genaamd, is te Philadelphia den 20sten Juny 64 dagen van Amsterdam, met 400 passagiers aan boord, aangekomen.

Extract uit een brief van St. Salvadoor, aan een Heer te New York, gedagtekend Juny 10.

"De Pernambuco revolutie eindigde zeer schandelyk voor de patriotten, (gelyk zy hun noemen). De koningsgezinden hebben volkomen bezit, en de meeste der hoofdpersonen zullen doodgeschoten worden, ik heb Martins en twee anderen de dag voor ons vertrek zien doodschieten."

BRUSSEL, JUNY 6.—De tyding van Noord Brabant is grievend. De gedurige regens hebben de rivieren zoo doen zwellen, dat in de nabyheid van Bois-le-Duc, een groot gedeelte lands overstroomd is.

We have received by the schooner Harmonie New York papers to the 28th of July, containing some very interesting particulars relative to the operations of Gen. Sir Gregor M'Gregor at Amelia Island, being subsequent details to what we lately published, and which will be found in another part of our paper.

His majesty's squadron, with the exception of a frigate and a sloop of war, sailed from Gibraltar for Holland on the 10th of June.

The schooner Cordelia, Sutton, 35 days from this island, arrived at New York on the 19th July, via Havana, 13 days from the latter place.

The schooner George, Warden, which sailed from this port in the latter end of March for Aux Cayes, and from thence for New York on the 25th of April, we regret to state was unfortunately cast away, with four other vessels, in a severe gale, about half past one o'clock in the morning of the 4th of May, on the Core Banks, (North Carolina.) We are happy to state that the crew escaped, but with the exception of a small part of the sails and rigging, the vessel and cargo were totally lost. Captain Warden arrived here in the Harmonie, on his way to Jamaica.

A brig called the Morgiana, of 16 guns, capt. Grand Joseph, has been fitted out in New York, intended, it is said, to reinforce Sir Gregor M'Gregor's squadron at Amelia Island.

We understand that the first July mail has reached St. Thomas, but we have learnt none of the particulars which the papers convey, except that the persons who had been apprehended in London in consequence of being concerned in the late riots, have been pardoned.

Intelligence reached London on the 9th of June, of the discovery of an important conspiracy at Lisbon, having for its object the dissolution of the government, the transfer of the crown to the young duke of Cardoval, a near relative of the king, and the murder of marshal Beresford and the other British officers in the Portuguese service.

A ship called the John, arrived at Philadelphia on the 20th June, 64 days from Amsterdam, with 400 passengers on board.

Extract of a letter from St. Salvador, dated the 10th June, to a gentleman in New York.

"The Pernambuco revolution ended very shamefully to the patriots (as they style themselves.) The royalists have complete possession, and most of the head men will be shot. I saw Martins and two others shot the day before we sailed."

New York, July 25.—Letters from Baltimore, received this morning, mentions a report of the British intending to take possession of Amelia Island, &c. on behalf of the legitimate sovereign. We are sorry to bear it, as such a measure must be injurious to American interests. The rumour seems probable enough.

News to the 19th from Charleston, (by the brigs Telegraph and Shepherdess) state, that general M'Gregor's prospects were not so flattering as at first represented; that he lacked force, and was obliged to delay operations against St. Augustine, which, it was feared, would defeat the object of his expedition. Unfavorable accounts are received from Mexico, &c. but their truth is questionable.

Latest from Mexico.—The schooner Ellen-Tooker, captain Pond, arrived at Sandy-Hook yesterday, in 20 days from the Gulph of Mexico. A gentleman who came up from her in a pilot-boat, informed us, that just before he sailed it was reported that there was great disaffection in the ranks of the patriot army, on the Spanish Maine, and that 3000 hae gone over and joined the royalists.

Latest from England.—By the British ship Thomas, capt. Hutchinson, arrived at this port

in 34 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Freeman's Journal have received London and Liverpool papers to the 9th June. Their contents do not appear to be very important. A few extracts follow:

June 7.—A Flanders mail arrived this morning, with papers from Brussels to the 2d inst. There is now a Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean, on a visit to the Barbary states. Regulations have been adopted in Holland and the Netherlands, to prevent the emigration from Germany to America.

The duke of Wellington is to return to Cambary, in a few days.

The price of grain and bread is rapidly falling in France. French Five per cents 66f. a 67f.

There have been some tumultuous proceedings in several countries of Ireland, on account of the high price of all the necessaries of life. The harvest, however, promises to be the most abundant ever known.

The most afflicting news has been received at Marseilles from Algiers. It is said the English, Swedish, Danish and Sardinian Consuls have been put to death by order of the Dey.—The reports vary as to the Consuls who have been thus barbarously treated.

The Paris papers contain notices of the late disturbances in Spain, from which it seems they were connected with an extensive scheme for an insurrection in the country. The insurrection does not appear to be quelled. The following paragraph is given in one of the latest Paris papers, as an article of intelligence from the frontiers of Spain:—"Gen. Milans has established himself among the mountains on the borders of Catalonia, and is recruiting from the discontented military, who are joining his standard in great numbers.—The garrison of Barcelona has been reinforced. They perform duty as in time of war. A numerous body of men in arms has appeared on the banks of the Ebro, near the frontiers of Aragon and Catalonia. Extraordinary measures for quieting men's minds are talked of."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the patriot army, to his friend in Charleston, dated

"Amelia, July 3, 1817.

"We arrived here on the memorable 29th of June, and after a march of ten miles through the swamps breast deep, we stormed the garrison, which surrendered to us with 70 prisoners. We are now in peaceable possession, and the inhabitants are well pleased. In a few days we move forward to storm St. Augustine, where there are 500 men in a strong garrison, and are determined to drive them out of it. Our 22 gun frigate, from New York, is off the bar. We took two valuable schooners at Fernandina."

Savannah, July 10.

The Floridas.—Our advices from East Florida are to the 6th inst. At that time general M'Gregor was on Amelia Island, but one of his parties had advanced to, and taken post at Cowford, a block house about 40 miles from St. Augustine. The general was preparing to move for the St. Johns, and expected to reach it in a few days; by which time, his force, it was believed, will be adequate to the completion of their object. As Augustine was short of provisions, the garrison not able to mount half the guns in the fortress, and the patriot fleet before it so strong as to preclude the possibility of any assistance being rendered by the armament which sailed from the Havana on the 11th ult. for its relief, no doubt was entertained of its speedy surrrender.

After having garrisoned Amelia, St. Johns, and Augustine, the main body of the independent army (whose number and resources will be greater than most people imagine) will, it is supposed, move westwardly, and attempt the reduction of Pensacola. But it ought not to be expected that their operations will stop there. New Spain may allure them to her bosom, and the independence of that delightful region crown their victorious arms.

Capitulation of the Island of Amelia.—Brigadier-general Mac Gregor, commander in chief of all the forces, both naval and military, destined to effect the independence of the Floridas, duly authorised by the constituted authorities of the republics of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, New Grenada and Venezuela, offers to Don Francisco Morales, capitan del regimentos de Cuba, and commandant, civil and military, of the Island of Amelia, the following terms:

1st. The commandant, civil and military, Don Francisco de Morales, shall forthwith surrender the garrison of the Island, with all the arms and munitions of war belonging to the king of Spain.

2dly. All the officers and troops of the garrison shall surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent to Augustine or to the Havana, with their private baggage, which shall be respected.

3dly. The lives and property of all private persons, whether friends or foes to the system of independence, shall be sacred and inviolate; and to those who do not chuse to join the standard of independence, six months shall be allowed to sell or otherwise dispose of their property.

4thly. The general also offers to the inhabitants of Amelia, whether friends or foes, who have absented themselves on account of the present circumstances; the privilege of returning to their homes, and enjoying the benefit of the 3d article of capitulation, and, passports will be freely granted to all who wish to depart.

The preceding were agreed to between the commandant Don Morales and the secretary of general Mac Gregor.

Fernandina, 29th June, 1817.

FRANCISCO MORALES,
JOSEPH DE YRIBARREN.

Attest, BERNANDO SEGIN.
Approved, GREGOR MAC GREGOR.

PROCLAMATION OF THE LIBERATING ARMY.

Gregor Mac Gregor, brigadier-general of the army of the United Provinces of New Grenada and Venezuela, and general-in-chief of the armies of the two Floridas, commissioned by the supreme director of Mexico, South America, &c.

To the inhabitants of the Island of Amelia.

Your brethren of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, New Grenada and Venezuela, who are so gloriously engaged in fighting for that inestimable gift which Nature has bestowed upon her children, and which all civilized nations have endeavored to secure by social compacts—desirous that all the sons of Columbia should participate in that imprescriptible right—have confided to me the command of the land and naval forces.

Peaceable inhabitants of Amelia! do not apprehend any danger or oppression from the troops which are now in possession of your Island, either for your persons, property or religion; however various the climes in which they may have received their birth, they are nevertheless your brethern and friends. Their first object will be to protect your rights; your property will be held sacred and inviolable; and every thing done to promote your real interests, by co-operating with you in carrying into effect the virtuous desires of our constituents, thereby becoming the instruments for the commencement of a national emancipation. Unite your forces with our's until America shall be placed by her high destinies to that rank among the nations, that the Most High has appointed. A country by its extent and fertility offering the greatest sources of wealth and happiness.

The moment is important. Let it not escape without having commenced the great work of delivering Columbia from that tyranny which has been exercised in all parts; and which, to continue its power, has kept the people in the most degrading ignorance, depriving them of the advantages resulting from a free intercourse with other nations; and of that prosperity which the arts and sciences produce when under the protection of wholesome laws, which you will be enabled properly to appreciate, only when you will have become a free people.

You, who, ill advised, have abandoned your homes, whatever may be the place of your birth, your political or religious opinions, return without delay, and resume your wonted occupations. Deprecate the evil counsels your enemies may disseminate among you. Listen to the voice of nature; to the promises of a sincere and disinterested friend; and return to the fulfilment of those duties which nature has imposed upon you. He, who will not swear to maintain that independence which has been declared, will be allowed six months to settle his affairs, to sell or remove his property without molestation, and enjoy all the advantages which the laws grant in such cases.

Friends, or enemies of our present system of emancipation, whoever you be, what I say unto you is the language of truth; it is the only langeage becoming a man of honor, and as such I swear to adhere religiously to the tenor of this proclamation.

Dated at head-quarters, Amelia-Island, June 30th, 1817.

GREGOR MAC GREGOR.

Jph. de Yribarren, Secretary.

Gregor Mac Gregor, general of brigade to the armies of the united provinces of New Grenada and Venezuela, and general-in-chief of that destined to both the Floridas, with commission from the supreme governments of Mexico and South-America, &c.

Soldiers and sailors!—The 29th of June will be forever memorable in the annals of the independence of South America. On that day, a body of brave men, animated by noble zeal for the happiness of mankind, advanced within gun shot of the guns at Fernandina, and awed the enemy into immediate capitulation, notwithstanding his very favorable position. This will be an everlasting proof of what the sons of freedom can achieve, when fighting in a great and glorious cause, against a government which has trampled on all the natural and essential rights which descend from God to man. In the name of the independent governments of South-America, which I have the honor to represent, I thank you for this first proof of your ardor and devotion to her cause, and I trust that, impelled by the same noble principles, you will soon be able to free the whole of the Floridas from tyranny and oppression. Then shall I hope to lead you to South-America, to gather fresh laurels in freedom's cause. Your names will be transmitted to the latest posterity, as the first who formed a solid basis for the emancipation of those delightful and fruitful regions, now in a great part groaning under the oppressive hand of Spanish despotism. The children of South-America will reecho your names in their songs; your heroic deeds will be handed down to succeeding generations, and will cover yourselves, and your latest posterity with a never-fading wreath of glory. The path of honor is now open before you. Let those who distinguish themselves look forward with confidence to promotion and preferment. To perpetuate the memory of your valor I have decreed, and do decree, a shield of honor, to be worn on the left arm of every individual who has assisted or co-operated in the reduction of the island of Amelia; this shield will be round, of the diameter of four inches, made of red cloth, with this device "Vencedores de Amelia, 27th Junio de 1817, 7 y 1," surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak leaves, embroidered in gold for the officers, in yellow silk for the men. The colors of the corps of national artillery, the first squadron of cavalry, and the regiment of Columbia, will have the same device embroidered on the right angle of the colors. Long live the conquerors of Amelia.

Dated at head quarters, San Fernandina, 1st Juny, 1817, 7 and 1.

GREGOR MAC GREGOR.

Jh: De Yribarren, secretary.

Publeike Inschrijving.

Curaçao, 22sten Augustus, 1817.

INGEVOLGE authorisatie van zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. &c.

Zal den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien, Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c.

Ongeveer Negen Duizend Guldens Hollandsch Courant in Wisselbrieven; te trekken door Zyne Excellentie voornoemd op en betaalbaar by het Departement van Koophandel en Kolonien in 's Hage, alle op twee maanden na zigt, zynde voor Militaire tractementen en Soldyen.

De inleevering der Billetten van inschryving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot uiterlyk Maandag primo September 1817, 's middags ten 12 uuren, aan het Bureau van my Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornd.

Zullende het antwoord op dezelve, ter zelve plaatse gegeven worden, op Dingsdag den 2den September, 1817.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd,

NUBOER.

Gouvernements Secretary, den 20sten Augustus, 1817.

DE Post van Boekhouder ter Kantore van den Wel Ed. Heer Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Financien vacant zynde, wordt ter vervulling van dien vereischt een geschikt persoon, die de nodige kunde en bekwaamheid bezit.

De gene dan, die zich daartoe bekwaam oordeelt, en bewysen daarvan geven kan, zal zich by Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal kunnen addresseren om gemelden post te verkrygen, met zoodanig tractement als door Zyne Majesteit den Koning bepaald is.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,

W. PRINCE.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of July 1st 1817.

The following information has been received by the Agenoria, which left Bahia (Brazils) on the 8th of May. The Junius of Philadelphia left Bahia five days latter, and brings a report, that Monte Video had been taken from the Portuguese by the Buenos Ayrians, and that a part of the Bahian troops had joined the Republicans of Pernambuco.

Translated from the Golden Age of Brazil, printed at Bahia, (St. Salvador.)

BAHIA, APRIL 29.—A vessel that has touched at this port from Rio Janeiro brings the intelligence that a squadron of his most faithful majesty's ships sailed thence to blockade the ports of Pernambuco with considerable forces, the commander of which has issued the following.

PROCLAMATION.

Rodrigo Jose Ferreira Lobo, Chief of Division of the Royal Army, Commander of the Squadron of the North, to the inhabitants of the province of Pernambuco.

Nothing could cause more astonishment as well as pain to the mind of the king our lord, than that a province of Brazil, where so many brave and honorable men have made themselves illustrious by their valor in opposing a powerful enemy, and restoring the laws of the Portuguese crown, should now be the theatre where individuals, unworthy the name of Portuguese, are engaged in an atrocious rebellion, during, after having excited a popular disorder, to throw down the representative power of his majesty, expel the governor, and establish a factious government of their own.

His majesty is at the same time persuaded that the majority of the inhabitants of Pernambuco will preserve the honor and fidelity that they inherit from their ancestors, and that they will always give proofs of the same to his august majesty, and he has no doubt but that the unexpected and factious breaking out of the rebels will be shortly suppressed, and they brought to the same sentiments.

It is painful to the compassionate heart of his majesty to be obliged to force and vex his subjects, in procuring the means of subduing the rebels. But not being able entirely to avoid them, his august majesty has given me orders, to blockade with all the forces under my command the ports of Pernambuco.

Moreover it is the policy and duty of his majesty to employ all the instruments that Providence has placed at his disposal, in destroying in the most speedy manner possible the seeds of a civil war, the thought alone of which is so dreadful to the mind of our sovereign, and which has filled with such horror the hearts of all his faithful subjects who have heard of this blot on the national fidelity, which has no example in the Portuguese monarchy, and who with an exemplary patriotism have placed their persons and property at the disposal of his majesty, to make what use of them he sees proper. But his majesty hopes that his good subjects the inhabitants of Pernambuco will on their parts make every endeavour to avoid such extremities.

On board the frigate Thetis.

Rodrigo Jose Ferreira Lobo.

Every day vessels arrive at this port, ordered off from Pernambuco. The Princess Charlotte from Bengal, has arrived here, which was employed by the commandant of the blockade to transport the men and arms which were requested by the people of Serinhaem, and which were actually delivered at the port of Rio Formoso, under the protection of the corvette Mercurio; an act by which these people have acquired a right to the esteem and applause of the whole world. The following is a letter received by the commandant, from the Judge of Orphans of the above named town; a letter whose truly Portuguese style attests the existence of the grandsons of the heroes of Pernambuco, and consequently promises the speedy punishment of the rebels.

Copy of a letter to the chief of the blockading squadron of Pernambuco.

" On this occasion the people of Serinhaem seek of your excellency all the assistance, armament and ammunition, as well as a skilful officer and some men if possible, to defend the crown of our sovereign, seeing we are all ready to shed the last drop of our blood for him. The bearer of this can, if it be the wish of your excellency, point out the place where this disembarcation ought to be made, which is in the harbor of Rio Formoso, where all the people will be found with arms open to receive them, and equally ready to receive the orders of your excellency, given in the name of the same sovereign. We have made choice of this place, which we are fortifying, to cut of all communication and correspondence which might be had with the troops that have marched against Lagoas, the number of which is very small. We hope from your excellency all the assistance that it is in your power to give, for the service of our sovereign. God preserve your excellency many years.

" MANUEL DE BARROS VANDELES,
Judge of Orphans."

Rio Formoso, April 20, 1817.

BAHIA, MAY 2.—From the commandant of the blockading squadron, we learn that the proclamations issued against Pernambuco by our governor have made a serious impression upon the rebels. If the blockade from Bahia had not come so promptly, the rebels would have received a great quantity of arms, powder and provisions from Recife.

By the last intelligence from Paraguay, it appears that major Gordilho, commandant of the partizans, marched on the 21st upon Porto das Pedras.

MAY 3.—The English vessels Island and Lyon have arrived at this port, having been ordered off from Pernambuco by Rufino Peres Baptista, commandant of the blockading squadron, and from them we learn that the soldiers of Bahia are stationed on the whole coast of Pernambuco.

MAY 6.—By a ship which arrived during the week past from Rio Janeiro, we learn that they are laboring with the greatest activity in fitting out land troops to go against Pernambuco. This same ship reports that she spoke a privateer a few days after she sailed, of very large force, but she did not show any hostile disposition, and did not give any information of her destination.—An abundance of provisions has gone from that port for Lagoas and other places where our troops are stationed, to whom all the faithful inhabitants are united, and to them also they have been compelled to furnish arms and provisions, which is the cause why our soldiers have been for a short time on half rations of flour. This has been immediately succeeded by the zealous care which the government has given to this important matter. We judge that by the present moment, marshal Mello, who separated from Penedo, will have formed a junction with major Gordilho, who is stationed at Una. The people of Rio Formoso have already taken up arms against the rebels, who seem only to attempt to defend Recife and Olinda, where already parties are suspected against them.

The following Order of the Day has been published here during the past week:—

By the Royal Order of the 9th of this month, it has been communicated to me by the proper secretary of state, that his majesty the king, our lord, has well approved all the measures lately adopted by this government, relative to the events that have taken place at Pernambuco; his august majesty deigning to pronounce, in a manner the most honourable to us all, his most perfect confidence in his faithful subjects of Bahia. This I conceive it to be my duty in this manner to make known to all the military, and the individuals whom I have the inestimable fortune to govern.

COUNT OF ARCOS.
Bahia, April 30, 1817.

On Sunday the 4th inst. there entered this port the Portuguese brig Vigilant, and the English ship Eliza, which attempted to enter Pernambuco, being ordered off by the commandant of the blockade Rufino Perez Baptista, and by them the information is confirmed that the Portuguese flag is flying along the whole extent of the coast of this province. [Here follows a communication signed by several military officers of Tamandase, which seems to be a small post near Pernambuco, dated April 21, in which they offer their services to the commanding officer of the blockading squadron of Pernambuco, anchored in the harbour of Recife.]

BAHIA, APRIL 25.—From information which we have received here from the South, we learn that the people of Monte Video are very well contented with the new Portuguese government, and have the greatest honor for Artigas and his troops.—The indefatigable Lecor has restored tranquillity to the country which had formerly been disturbed by parties of highwaymen. [The latest date in these papers from Monte Video is March 6.]

Humanity honored and rewarded.

(From the Boston Centinel.)

The following are communicated as among the facts substantiated before the Trustees of the Humane Society at their last meeting, of the intrepid exertions of Mr. Tewksbury, and his son, in saving the lives of several of our fellow-citizens, as mentioned in a late Centinel. Few, if any instances, will be recollected, in which more skill and judgment have been evinced, or where a more deliberate and magnanimous exposure life to jeopardy, in saving the lives of others, has been exhibited.

On the 26th May last, Mr. William Tewksbury, of Deer Island, and his son, Abijan R. Tewksbury, a lad 17 years old, were at work on the eastern part of Point Shirley, near Winthrop's Head. About 4, P. M. a boy came running from the Point and informed him that a pleasure boat had upset in a direction between Deer Island and Long Island. Without waiting for further information, he immediately took his son into his canoe, set a small fore sail, and run through Pulling's Point gut, towards Broad Sound. The wind was so high, that with the smallest sail the canoe nearly buried herself under water. Having relieved her, he stood in a direction for Long Island nearly half a mile, without discovering any indication of the object of his search. He then discovered his wife and children on the beach of Deer Island, running towards Sound Point. This induced him to keep on the same course, and in a short time he discovered the heads of several men in the water, and as they rose and fell on the sea he was impressed with the belief there were more than twenty buffeting the waves, and contending against death. Being perfectly aware of the little burthen and slight construction of his canoe, (she being of the smallest class of "*lap-streaks*,"*)—the wind blowing a violent gale—his apprehensions for his son's and his own safety—had almost caused him to desist from the extreme peril of exposing his frail barque to be seized on by men agonized by despair, in the last struggles for life. He however prepared for the event, took in his sail, rowed among the drowning men with fixed determination to save some, or perish in the attempt. By an exertion of skill, to be equalled only by an aboriginal chief, in the management of a canoe, he succeeded in getting seven persons on board and was attempting to save the eight, when his son exclaimed, "*Father, the canoe is sinking, we shall all perish.*" This exclamation calling his mind from the purpose on which it was bent, exposed to him his most perilous situation. Six inches of water in his canoe—nine in number on board—the upper part of her gunwale but three inches above water—the wind high—a heavy sea running, and constantly washing on board, and nearly a mile from the nearest land. That *nine* might even have a chance of being saved, he was obliged to leave *one* unfortunate man hanging on the stern of the jolly belonging to the pleasure boat. Of the men saved, one was so little exhausted, that he could assist in bailing—another could set up—and the others lay motionless, and apparently lifeless, on the bottom of the canoe. There not being room to row, Mr. T. had no alternative but to paddle his boat before the wind, and was but able to reach the extremity of Sound Point. The instant she struck, she filled with water from the violence of the sea. Exertions were still necessary to save the five helpless men in the bottom of the canoe. In giving her assistance at this time, Mrs. Tewksbury was much injured by the convulsive grasp of one of the men, apparently in the agonies of death. They were all conveyed to Mr. T.'s house, where, by the application of hot blankets, tea and medicine, they were recovered. Four did not recover so as to be able to speak for more than three hours. Eleven persons were in the pleasure boat when she overset:—two of whom attempted to swim to the shore, and were seen by the survivors to perish 30 or 40 rods from the boat. One was drowned in the cabin. After landing those saved, Mr T. returned with all possible expedition to the relief of the man left on the jolly. He was gone! The distance from the place where Mr. Tewksbury and his son were at work to the place of the acidcent is one mile and an half.

The above facts being make known to the Trustees of the Humane Society, they voted, that seventy dollars in money, and a Silver Medal of the value of ten dollars, with suitable inscriptions, be presented Mr. T. Thirty-five dollars to his son; twenty dollars to Mrs. Tewksbury; and five dollars to the boy who ran with the information of the boat having upset.

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*This canoe, or skiff, is sharp at both ends—greatest length 14 feet, and rakes very much; four feet six inches wide in the widest part, and eighteen inches deep.

Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven
By WILLIAM LEE,
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.